

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

WILLIAM ROSS'S,

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house.

WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Groceries, to wit:—

Fairtop and backstrap
Boots
Cossack do
Three quarters do
Men's fine leather lined
Shoes
Men's buff shoes
Men's shoes with
straps for buckles
Men's fine leather and
morocco pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Boys fine and coarse
shoes
Ladies London dress
kid & morocco shoes
Ladies high heeled
shoes
Do. welted shoes
Do. with warts heel
ball
Ladies morocco shoes
with straps
Ladies plain morocco
slippers of different
colors
Ladies morocco cork

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port, Claret
and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica
spirits
Fourth proof French
brandy
Fourth proof Holland
gin
Old whiskey
Porter in bottles
Lemon and lime juice
Imperial, Young Hy-
son, Hyson and Hy-
son skin Teas
Coffee, Chocolate and
Rice
Loaf lump and Mus-
covado sugars
Liquorice ball and
candied sugar
Molasses
Sweet oil
Coffee mills.
Oysters
Mustard

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43—tf

FOUND

A Bank note, which the owner can have by describing it and paying for advertisement. Enquire of the printer. T. A. Lexington, Sept. 27th, 1813. 29—tf

Vaucluse Academy.

PURPOSE resuming my school on the first Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

Vaucluse, two miles from Lexington.
October, 9th, 1813. 41—tf

For Sale,

THIRTY one acres and one fourth of land, lying three and one half miles from Lexington, on the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown: about nine acres cleared, the balance wood land, and extremely well timbered, and watered. For terms apply to JOHN HAGERTY.

October 12, 1813. 41*—49

WAS lost in this town on Saturday the 15th ult. a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, with a blue cloth, large plated stirrup leathers, crooked at the top; the bridle, a plated bit, in a crooked form. Whoever gives information to Messrs. Daniel and Charles Bradford, shall receive five dollars reward.

Lexington, Oct. 12, 1813. 41—*1t.

Evening School.

ON the first Monday in November next, J. R. BROWN will open an ENGLISH SCHOOL at the Transylvania University, for the instruction of those who cannot conveniently attend the day school—from the hours of 6 to 9 o'clock every evening, (Sundays and Tuesdays excepted) during the Winter season. Terms of tuition \$3.25. No extra charge for fire wood or candles, will be made.

October 12, 1813. 41—4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening in the house lately occupied by Wm. Satterwhite and adjoining the Hotel, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARD WARE, which he will sell on the best terms the times can afford.

JOHN CRITTENDEN,
Lexington, Oct. 9, 1813. 41—9t.

Valuable Military Land, and

SIX LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at 12 months credit, bond and security given, at the farm of Gen. Charles Scott, Ky. on the 10th of November next, three hundred acres of land, on Stoner, about 2 miles from Hornback's mill, a part of Gist's military survey, equal to any land in the state. Also—Five hundred acres military land, south of Green river, a part of Gist's, of good quality. The negroes, four Boys, one Man & a Woman. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when due attention will be given by some of the legates.

JOS. BOSWELL,
JESSE BLEDSOE,
F. P. BLAIR,
HENRY C. GIST,
THOMAS N. GIST,
ANNE E. HART,
MARIA C. GIST.

October 12, 1813.

41—tds.

THE PUBLIC

ARE most respectfully informed that W. W. Pierce and James Devers, have established a co-partnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS, under the firm of Pierce and Devers, who design carrying on the trade in all its branches; in the front room of the house owned and occupied by Mr. John Norton, on Main street, next door to the post-office.

They flatter themselves of doing ample justice to all who may be pleased to favor them with their custom.

October 9, 1813.

41—tf.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief [of] John James Dufour and his associates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further time of five years be and the same hereby is allowed to John James Dufour and his associates, to pay the money due the United States for a tract of land appropriated by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to empower John James Dufour and his associates to purchase certain lands," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, on the same terms, conditions and limitations specified in the above recited act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to deliver notices in writing and the written evidence of their claims to the recorder of land titles in the territory aforesaid; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the right of such persons as shall neglect so doing, within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from or founded on any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any claim of the United States, against any grant derived from the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in every respect in relation to the claims that may be filed according to the preceding section, as the board of commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting claims to lands in the district of Louisiana, would have had or should have performed, if such notice had been filed and such evidence delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that his decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said recorder of land titles, to make to the commissioner of the general land office a report of all claims filed with said recorder, with the substance of the evidence in support thereof; and also his opinion, and such remarks respecting the claims as he may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the said recorder ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the commissioner of the general land office before congress for their determination.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said recorder shall be allowed fifty cents for each claim on which a decision shall be made, whether such decision shall be in favor or against the claims, which allowance shall be in full for his services under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in every case where notice of the claim shall have been filed under former laws, and in which no testimony shall have been produced, the claimants shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to produce to said recorder testimony in support of such claims; and the said recorder shall in relation to such claims have the same power and perform the said duties as are required of him on claims filed under this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—August 2, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To relinquish the claims of the United States to certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, captured by private armed vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right and claim which may have accrued to the United States under an act, entitled "An act to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the U. S. & G. Britain & France & their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain & France, & their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act supplementary to the last mentioned act, to goods, wares and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and shipped from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the declaration of war by the United States against that kingdom, which have been captured by private armed vessels of the United States on the high and open seas, and without the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and have been libelled and claimed by or in behalf of the owners and other persons interested in the said private armed vessels in some court of the United States having competent jurisdiction thereof, be and the same is hereby relinquished in all cases where such goods, wares and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and captured as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be condemned as prize of war, for the benefit of the captors, by the final judgment of any court of the U. States having jurisdiction as aforesaid; all suits, libels or prosecutions instituted or commenced in behalf of the United States, for the recovery of any forfeiture or penalty, accrued by reason of an infraction of any of the three acts first above mentioned, affecting any goods, wares or merchandize the property of British subjects, and which have been captured as aforesaid, and libelled in behalf of the captors, shall be discontinued on payment of the costs accrued on such suits or libels by or on behalf of the said owner or owners. But in all cases where goods, wares and merchandize thus libelled, shall not be condemned as aforesaid for the benefit of the captors, the right and claim of the United States to the forfeiture of such goods, wares and merchandize, shall, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the suits and libels in behalf of the said states remain unimpaired, and such forfeitures may, after a final decision against the captors, be recovered or remitted in conformity with the provision of the several laws now in force, in the same manner as if such suits or libels had not been discontinued: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to or embrace any capture made by such private armed vessels in violation of the additional instructions of the President of the United States to the public and private armed vessels thereof, of the twenty eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, after the capture shall have been appraised thereof, or by any such private armed vessel which was in any port of the United States subsequent to the said proclamation, and prior to such capture.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no decision which may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act entitled "An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," shall be held as affecting the claim of any person or persons claiming as captors any goods, wares or merchandize, the forfeiture of which to the U. States shall have been remitted by such decision.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, captured and libelled as aforesaid, shall pay the same duties to be secured and collected in the same manner as is provided by the act "concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," with respect to the like goods, wares and merchandize, when captured from the enemy, and made prize of war.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 13, 1813.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the protection of the ports and harbors of the U. States, the President shall cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and manned as he may direct, of a size not less than forty five feet long, and capable of carrying heavy guns.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose aforesaid the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 5, 1813.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or the Territories thereof, who shall obtain or use either directly or indirectly, a license, or other instrument granted by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any officer or agent thereof, for the protection of any ship, vessel or merchandize, on the high seas or elsewhere; or for the admission of any ship, vessel or merchandize, into any port or place whatever, and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall be either directly or indirectly concerned or assisting in obtaining, using, granting, or selling any such license, pass or instrument, shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any such ship, vessel and

merchandise, and shall moreover be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand nor less than one thousand dollars; and any ship, vessel or merchandize, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of the territories thereof, which shall five days after the promulgation of this act in the nearest port, be found in the waters or within the jurisdiction of the United States, having or using a license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and produce or procure evidence of the fact; the duties, if any which may be payable on the importation of such merchandize, being previously paid or deducted from the proceeds of such forfeiture: Provided, however, That the claim of any such person or persons, as derived from this act, shall not be admitted to bar, defeat, or effect any forfeiture accrued to the U. States, or to any other person, which shall have been incurred by reason of an infraction of any other law of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any ship or vessel of the United States sailing under or found on the high seas using a license, pass, or instrument, as described in the preceding section of this act, shall be considered & held as sailing under the flag of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be lawful for the commanders of the public and private armed ships and vessels of the United States and the Territories thereof, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States or their Territories, on the high seas or elsewhere, which there may be reasonable ground to suspect is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass or other instrument as aforesaid; and if upon examination it shall appear that such ship or vessel is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass or other instrument, it shall be the duty of such commanders, and of each of them to seize every such ship or vessel, and send the same to any port in the U. States or the Territories thereof, and every such ship or vessel, so found sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall, upon proof thereof, before any court of the United States or the Territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction, be condemned, together with the cargo, and be forfeited to the sole use of the officers and crew of such public or private armed ship or vessel; and all forfeitures which shall accrue and be recovered in pursuance of this section, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the existing laws, in cases of prizes made from the enemy: Provided, That nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed as to prevent the acceptance or use of a passport or any other paper authorised by the government of the United States, or the acceptance or use of a passport granted by the commander of any ship of war of the enemy to any ship or vessel of the United States which may have been captured and given up for the purpose of carrying persons captured by the enemy to the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel belonging wholly or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, which shall depart or clear out from any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States, after the promulgation of this act at such port or place, shall be subject to the operation of the same; and that every ship or vessel owned as aforesaid, if the same be in any part of Europe, of the Mediterranean, or the western coast of Africa, or between the same and the U. States, at the passage of this act, after the first day of November next; and if at any port or place to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, or between the same and the United States, after the first day of January next, and if in either case such vessels arrive in the United States previous to the said periods respectively, then after their arrival, shall in like manner be subject to the operation of this act: Provided, That any such ship or vessel be, in either of the foregoing cases, delayed by a stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, from returning to the U. States within the periods above stated, the same shall not be subject to the operation of this act, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed after a knowledge thereof, for her return to the United States: And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to arrest or stay any prosecution or judicial proceeding now pending in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, instituted against any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, for using, or against any ship or vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to any citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, for sailing under the protection of a license or pass granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any person or persons acting under the authority of the same.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force for a limited time, certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States, and making appropriations for the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act authorising the President of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States," passed January second, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and also the act supplementary thereto, passed July first, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same are hereby continued in force for one year from and after the passage hereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the pay, subsistence and forage during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, of the seven companies of rangers raised or to be raised for the United States, pursuant to the above recited acts, and of the ten companies of rangers authorized by the act of the twenty-fifth Febru-

ary, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. For the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the said companies, the sum of four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For forage, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars. The said sums to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-President

of the U. States, and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of December next, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following yearly rates and duties upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, to wit: for and upon every coach, the yearly sum of twenty dollars; for and upon every chariot and post chaise, the yearly sum of seventeen dollars; for and upon every phaeton and on every coach having panel work in the upper division thereof the yearly sum of ten dollars; for and upon every other four wheel carriage hanging on steel or iron springs, the yearly sum of seven dollars; for and upon every four wheel carriage hanging upon wooden springs and on every two wheel carriage hanging on steel or iron springs the yearly sum of four dollars; and for and upon every other four or two wheel carriage the yearly sum of two dollars: Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to charge with a duty, any carriage usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation or carrying of goods, wares, merchandise, produce, or commodities.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties aforesaid, shall be levied and collected upon all carriages usually and chiefly employed for the conveyance of persons, by whatever name or description the same have been or shall hereafter be known and called. And in cases of doubt, any carriage shall be deemed to belong to that class to which the same shall bear the greatest resemblance, and shall be subject to duty accordingly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which a duty or duties shall be payable, according to this act, shall yearly and in every year in the month of January make and subscribe a true exact entry of each and every such carriage, therein specifying distinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her, for his or her use, or for hire, with the description and denomination thereof, and the rate of duty to which each and every such carriage is liable; which entry shall be lodged with the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the district in which such owner or person liable for the payment of such duty shall reside. And that it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to attend within the month of January in each year, at one or more of the most public and convenient places in each county within their respective districts, and to give public notice at least ten days previous to such day, of the time and place of such attendance, and to receive such entry made in the manner before directed, at such place, or at any other where he may happen to be, within the said month of January; and on tender and payment being made of the duty or duties therein mentioned to grant a certificate for each and every carriage mentioned in such entry, therein specifying the name of the owner, the description and denomination of the carriage, and the sum paid, with the time when, and the period for which such duty shall be so paid: And the forms of the certificates to be so granted shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department; and such certificates or the acknowledgements of the collector aforesaid by a credit in his public accounts, shall be the only evidence to be exhibited and admitted, that any duty imposed by this act has been discharged: Provided nevertheless, That no certificate shall be deemed of validity any longer than while the carriage for which the said certificate was granted, is owned by the person mentioned in such certificate unless such certificate shall be produced to the collector by whom it was granted, and an entry shall be thereon made, specifying the name of the then owner of such carriage, and the time when he or she became possessed of the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any and all persons who shall commence the having or keeping of any carriage subject to duties after the month of December, shall and may at any time during the month in which they shall so commence the having or keeping of such carriage, make like entry in manner before prescribed; and on payment of such proportion of the duties laid by this act, on such carriage, as the time at which he shall commence the keeping of such carriage to the end of the month of December then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year, shall be entitled to, and may demand like certificates, subject nevertheless to the conditions before and herein after provided.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person having or keeping any carriage subject to duty, who shall make an untrue or defective entry, to evade the whole or any part of the duty justly and truly payable according to this act shall lose the sum paid pursuant to such untrue or defective entry; and where such untrue or defective entry hath been made, or where no entry shall be made, or where there shall be a neglect of payment after entry, such person shall moreover in addition thereto, at any time thereafter, on personal application and demand, at the house, dwelling, or usual place of abode of such person, by the proper collector, be liable, and shall pay the duties by this act imposed, with a further sum, for the benefit of such officer, of twenty-five per centum; which duties, with the said addition, shall be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person by whom the same shall be due and payable: Provided always, That such application and demand, shall not be made until sixty days after the day on which any duty shall commence; and if entry and pay-

ment shall be made within the said day; and the owner of the carriage shall be exempted from the payment of the said sum of twenty-five per centum.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any duty shall be collected pursuant to this act, whether by distress or otherwise, certificates shall be granted for each carriage in manner as before prescribed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F. GERRY.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Political Miscellany.

AMERICAN COCK-BOATS;

OR,

Another box on the ears of my lord Castlereagh's friends.

For the sixth time the valor of freemen has humiliated the flag of that haughty nation which is only defended by the unnatural oppression of mankind; and at the expense of those whom she oppresses. For the sixth time the American eagle has pinioned the treacherous leopard—for the sixth time that nation, which was not to be permitted to send out a cock-boat, without permission of the British, has fairly beaten and brought into port a vessel of his majesty king George III. defender of the faith and bulwark of Boston religion; and in the very face of the numerous British cruisers hovering on our coast—for the sixth time the bombastic Britons have been obliged to acknowledge the superiority of the simple and unostentatious American tars! What now has become of their lordly pretensions to the sovereignty of the seas? What a sovereign of the seas must that be which cannot maintain its sovereignty by maritime skill nor by the number of its vessels?

Americans have taught the world that Englishmen do not know how to fight better than other men; that they are neither abler seamen nor more skilful commanders; the magic charm attached to the "wooden walls of Old England," is broken, by a little fleet that was not to have been permitted to swim a month after the declaration of war; the reign of deception, and corruption, and fraud and insolence, is drawing towards its close; the nations who possess the shores of the Baltic, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, &c. the Atlantic, will soon punish the inhabitants of a small island, who have had the impudence to call themselves the lords of the seas, and to subsist upon the misfortunes of every other nation. Elated with their success over the French at the time of their revolution, when society was, as it were, dissolved, when every link of discipline was broken in their military and naval institutions, and the French naval officers had been the victims of British perfidy, they soon forgot those old times when the Dutch and the French successively and separately defeated their fleets, and began to commit the most piratical acts against the feeble maritime powers; they captured the Swedes—excited division and insurrection amongst the Dutch—burnt without provocation the Danish fleet, and at last styled themselves the lords of the ocean, and in supporting that title declared that no ship should plough the seas, without their permission, and by a single resolution of their board of admiralty placed the whole continent of Europe in a state of blockade!

To furnish to their rapacious commanders the prompt means of acquiring large fortunes, by robbing, under frivolous pretexts, the innocent neutrals, they in fact made a law for the seas, interdicting from it all who were not their slaves; the Germans were forbidden to trade with the Spaniards, the Dutch with the Italians, the Americans with the French, except by paying a tribute—those haughty insupportable pretensions had been endured too long; to a young nation was reserved the immortal honor of snatching from the hands of the tyrant the trident of Neptune; but, alas! as nothing can be perfect in human nature, this young heroic nation has the mortification to see some of its members so base and so lost to every sentiment of honor, as to condemn the gallant deeds of its brave commanders in contending for the freedom of their fellow citizens—and sold or seduced by England, seek to conceal their treason under the last dire mask of black perfidy; they declare that it is impious and iniquitous to fight against the bulwark of our religion—and instead of erecting trophies to our brave naval officers and seamen, they have had the infamy of passing a vote of censure upon them!

O! generation of Sybarites—unworthy of the simplicity of your fathers! What will the world think of you? After having admired the gallant exploits of your navy, what will the European nations say when they read the infamous resolutions of the Boston senate? Will they not naturally conclude that you are not Americans, but the corrupt minions of a foreign tyrant.

In vain will you now expect to make us believe that you are the friends of the navy.

Friends of the navy! who are denouncing as unjust, a war begun to prevent the impressment of American seamen, thousands of whom are in captivity on board British vessels.

Friends of the navy! who refuse to

reward the merit of their victorious warriors?

Friends of the navy! who, through their agents supply the enemy with every necessary, and by such means empower them to blockade that infant navy.

Friends of the navy! whose editors do not blush to assert, in contradiction to the official report of their commodore, that Chauncey has refused three times the engagement which Yeo offered!

Friends of the navy! who in the last session of congress, voted against the resolution to increase that navy.

Friends of the navy! whose exertions are directed to paralyze the arm of the government in the prosecution of a war undertaken for "free trade and sailor's rights."

From your fellow citizens, from posterity, and from the world, (even from England) expect nothing else but what is deserved by those who refuse to fight for their country, CONTEMPT. This is the meed you have earned, and which your posterity only can redeem by imitating the victorious conduct of those who preceded you, but whose paths you have forsaken.—Aurora.

KUTUSOFF'S WILL.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of respectability in London, to his friend in Boston.

It is with uncommon sentiments of pleasure that I communicate for your information, an event which must give an idea to the world, of the high estimation which our society has acquired in Europe. At the opening of the WILL of the late lamented and beloved hero Kutusoff, were found fresh proofs of the partiality and friendship of that great man for his distinguished friends in Boston, and of the idea he had of their talents and penetration in the military science, as well as of the profound knowledge they had of the true character of his worthy countrymen and the Cossacks.

After disposing of the bulk of his property among his relatives (who are all officers of distinguished corps of Cossacks, as you know that he himself was not born a lord, the only thing requisite to render him immortal, the great man, whose mind was delighted with the narrative of the Boston and Georgetown festivals, bequeathed, beside an extra lapel for the choicest breeches, the following precious relics:

1st. To the Conte Hanson, the very sabre which made such a deep cut on the Tibia of Bonaparte.

2d. To Mr Quincy, a pair of pistols, made by an ingenious English mechanic, which are so constructed as to explode molasses and shoot round a corner.

3d. To the eloquent Mr. Custis, the charger which he rode on the day of the great battle where the French lost 186,000 men, accompanied with his boots and a horn of Spanish snuff.

4th. To the distinguished statesman Robert Goodloe Harper, formerly a member of the Jacobin Society of Charleston, associate member of the shoulder tapping society, associate of Liston, Cobbett, and Co. in testimony of admiration for his sagacity in tactics, all the plans, drawings, observations, &c. in the hand writing of the general, upon the battle and great victory of Borodino, (with the permission, however, of the emperor, who has graciously ratified the present.)

5th and lastly. To the Benevolent Societies who have so ably vindicated the merciful Russian constitution, and the humanity and civilization of the nation, a knout, to be placed in the hall as the emblem of the Russian Themia, which dispenses the soft corrections of a paternal government over man, woman, and child—Also, as their property during their lives, the donation of two serfs or peasants, (the two peasants will be sent by the first cartel,) to convince the incredulous in America, that the Russians are as free and enlightened as any member of their republic.

It is impossible for me to describe to you the sensation which these legacies must cause in Boston; they must excite, to the highest pitch, the ardor of the Strong men, and be made the subject of sermons by Pops, Dwight, bishop Morse, and those right reverend fathers in godliness, parsons Osgood and Parish. What influence it may have on the adjustment of our trifling differences with England I cannot tell; but certain it is, that this preference shown to the pious men of Boston has already produced an apparent coolness between the Russian and British cabinets. I am really fearful of some bad consequences, as the ministerial prints already begin to ridicule us, for the display of our devotion to the Russian cause.—This is truly too severe, as the British ought to know our real motives, and that they have themselves received with great pomp an artificial Don Cossack, dressed up at the Liverpool theatre, and operated upon the wise men of London like the Cocklane ghost and the bottle conjuror.—It is very difficult in these precarious times to steer a course which may be agreeable to our European friends.—Therefore I recommend the greatest prudence at this time, as God knows whether in a few months Russia may not be the enemy of Great Britain, and you are sensible, that in such a case we must act with great caution: in fact, I will whisper in your ear, that I begin to think that Russia is not exactly such as we had represented her. I am afraid the emperor is too weak for the grand object. There is some talk here of his submitting again to the French ruler's plans.—Id.

EXPATRIATION—NATURALIZATION.

We see a great waste of words on these subjects in a certain description of papers, all pointed directly, or indirectly, at a certain description of men called Foreigners.—If these foreigners came from either England or Scotland, and found it their interest to vote with and support the Oppositionists, we should hear nothing about them; all would be right.—But when any of these foreigners come from Ireland, and support the Republican system, then

we hear a great noise about French influence, &c. and all is wrong!

The substance of all the columns and pages wasted on the word Expatriation, might be contained in a nutshell—England, the God of Opposition idleness, has settled the point.—Any man coming from China, Tartary, America, or any other nation on the face of the globe, by serving only two years in the British navy, becomes a free citizen of that country, entitled to all its privileges and immunities.

In this country, a man coming from another part of the world, must undergo a probation of five years—and it is right; we think it quite proper, that foreigners should be known, both by their moral and political conduct, whether they be fit persons to become members of the community.—But from what we have seen and heard, we believe that a trial of fifty years, would not be sufficient to purge some men of the old leaven of Toryism and a hatred of our Republican institutions.—Whig

By the Mails.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS September 23.

Extract of a letter from Mobile, (without date)—supposed to be the 14th inst.

"The accounts from fort Stoddert state that the Indians have left the frontier, either for the north or for St. Augustine, as the army scouts under the orders of Gen. Claiborne have been out in all directions, and can find no trace.

"We have been anxiously looking out for General Flournoy; he still remains at the Pass Christian, on the Bay of St. Louis.

St. FRANCISVILLE, Sept. 30.

Gen. Toledo, and col. R. Kemper, arrived in this village on Tuesday last. The Editor has had the pleasure of free and frequent conversations with these gentlemen, from whom he has collected the following particulars relative to the late disastrous battle near St. Antonio, and its consequences. The royal army, under command of Gen. Arredondo, a European Spaniard, with Gen. Ignacio Elisondo, an American of Spanish ancestry, second in command, consisted of upwards of 3000 men—that of the republicans, of 1100. The battle was fought on the 18th of August, and continued from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 4 in the evening. The result was the rout and entire destruction of the republicans. Of the American auxiliaries, 100 were killed, and are still missing; and 270 republican Spaniards were killed in the battle, and subsequent flight. The royalists admitted to the prisoners who have come in, that they had 756 killed in the action, and that victory would have declared for the republicans, had they maintained the action but a few minutes longer, as the royalists were disheartened and exhausted, and on the point of retreating, when the former gave way.

After the action, Arredondo advanced upon St. Antonio, and Gen. Elisondo was dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this meritorious officer, who is alike distinguished for his courage and humanity. In no instance did he exercise the least cruelty towards those whom the fortune of war had placed in his power. The Americans were liberated without condition, and every facility afforded them on their return home. Some military excursions took place at the Trinity, but they were of such a character as can attach no blame to the conqueror. Gen. Elisondo has, by his humanity and forbearance, established a fame as imperishable as his laurels.

Gen. Toledo sets out in a few days, for the interior of the United States, and expects to revisit this part of the country in four or five months.

The editor feels great satisfaction in being able to state that the fugitives from Texas have been received with open arms by the inhabitants of the parishes of Natchitoches and Rapide, where they are amply provided for, and are treated with that unostentatious hospitality, so characteristic of the American people.

The editor expects shortly to be able to lay before his readers a more full and satisfactory account of the destruction of the republican army of Texas, than has yet appeared.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12.

We have no very late accounts from general Jackson's army. At the date of our last information, there were about 1000 infantry at Fayetteville & 1000 cavalry at Huntsville. Several companies of mounted infantry—perhaps 4 or 500 men, have returned home, some of them under the expectation they would not be received when they should arrive at head quarters—others went on; and we understand that the commanding general did not know whether he was authorized to receive them or not—in consequence of which they left camp and returned home. General Jackson has, however, reached head quarters, which will prevent any such unfortunate occurrences henceforth. Of the 1000 militia ordered for service, 500 only reached head quarters.

We can, therefore, only count certainly on a force of about 2000 men from West Tennessee. This, which joined by the troops of East Tennessee, at least 2000, and 5000 from Georgia, already embodied and probably on the march, will make an effective force of between 7 and 8000; which we believe amply sufficient to chastise any force the Creek Indians can possibly raise.

The troops under Gen. Jackson are expected to move for the Creek nation in a few days.

LAW OF TENNESSEE.

An act to repeal the invasion of the state of Tennessee by the Creek Indians, and to afford relief to the citizens of the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That of the militia of said state, the Governor is hereby authorized to organize and march immediately, any number not exceeding three thousand five hundred men, in such proportion of Infantry, Riflemen, Cavalry, Artillery, and Mounted Infantry, as the governor and commanding general deem proper for the public service, to any place in the Creek nation of Indians, or in the Mississippi Territory, where said troops may give relief to the citizens of said territory, and repel the invasion of the state of Tennessee by said Indians and their allies.

Sec. 2d. Be it enacted, That the Governor of Tennessee be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for, and supply said troops with provisions, ammunition and arms, at the expense

of said state, until the general government make provision for said troops, and to draw on the Treasurers of said state for the money, or borrow the same of either of the Banks in Tennessee, or any other source, at a rate of interest usual in said Banks.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That in the event the general government refusing to pay the aforesaid troops for their services, as other similar troops are paid by the said government, then and in that event said troops shall be paid by the state of Tennessee, in the same manner the United States pay similar troops.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That each or either of the Banks in Tennessee, are hereby authorized to lend to the governor, any sum or sums of money not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, to be used in supplying the aforesaid troops, or for their pay, or the purchase of ammunition or arms.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That any sum the governor may borrow under the provisions of this act, the revenue of this state shall be pledged to the lenders for the same and the interest, and in the event the general government do not pay the debts contracted by the governor, at the next session of the Legislature of this state, a tax shall be laid on the taxable property of this state, sufficient to raise the sum and the interest thereon, which may be borrowed by the governor.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That the governor's warrant on this state, for the sum or sums he may borrow and the interest thereon, shall be sufficient & conclusive evidence of such debts, and shall entitle the lenders to draw interest on the sum or sums by them advanced from the time advanced, until said sum or sums be repaid, and that the interest shall be paid half yearly, agreeable to the rate of interest mentioned in the second section of this act.

FROM THE EASTWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCTOBER 7.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship General Pike, Niagara

River, 25th September, 1812

SIR—After I had the honor of addressing you on the 15th, I continued to blockade the enemy until the 17th, when the wind blowing heavy from the westward, the enemy having run into Kingston, and knowing that he could not move from that place before a change of wind, I took the opportunity of running into Sackett's Harbor.

I remained but a few hours at the Harbor, and left it at daylight on the 18th, but did not arrive here until yesterday, owing to continual head winds, not having laid our course during the passage. On the 19th saw the enemy's fleet near the False Ducks, but took no notice of him, as I wished him to follow me up the lake.

There is a report here, and generally believed, that capt. Perry has captured the whole of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. If this should prove true in all its details (and God grant that it may) he has immortalized himself and not disappointed the high expectations formed of his talents and bravery.

I have learnt from a source which can be depended upon, that we did the enemy much more injury in our encounter on the 11th than I had expected—I find that we killed captain Mulcaster of the Royal George and a number of his men and did considerable injury to that ship, as well as several of the other vessels.—It was truly unfortunate that we could not have brought the enemy to a general action on that day, as I am confident that the victory would have been as complete as that upon Lake Erie. I however have the consolation to know every exertion was used to bring him to close action. If we did not succeed, it was not our fault.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The Hon. William Jones,

Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

COMMODORE RODGERS' CRUIZE.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Frigate President, Newport,

Sept. 27th, 1813.

SIR—Your having been informed of my leaving Boston on the 23d of April last, and of my departure from President Roads in company with the Congress, on the 30th of the same month, it now only remains for me to make you acquainted with my proceeding since the latter date.

In a few hours after getting to sea, the wind, which had been light from the westward, shifted to the S. E. and obliged me to beat, consequently prevented our getting clear of the bay until the 3d of May, when in the afternoon in chase of a British brig of war, near the shoal of George's Bank, we passed to windward of three sail, two of which, from their appearance and the information previously received, I judged to be the La Hogue 74, and Nymph frigate, and the third a merchant brig. After getting clear of George's Bank, the wind veered to the north eastward, and we continued a long east-southerly, in the direction of the southern edge of the Gulf Stream until the 8th of May, in long. 60 W. lat. 39 30 N. where I parted company with the Congress. After parting company I shaped a course as near as the wind would permit, to intercept the enemy's West India commerce passing to the southward of the Grand Bank; not meeting with any thing in this direction except American vessels from Lisbon and Cadiz, I next pursued a route to the northward on a parallel with the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, so as to cross the tracks of his West India, Halifax, Quebec, and St. John's trade. In this route experiencing constant thick fogs for a number of days, and not meeting any thing, after reaching the latitude of 48 N. I steered to the S. E. towards the Azores, off which, in different directions, I continued until the 6th of June, without meeting a single enemy's vessel, or any others, except two Americans. At this time falling in with an American ship bound to Cadiz, and receiving information that she had, four days before, passed an enemy's convoy from the West Indies bound to England, I crowded sail to the N. E. and, although disappointed in falling in with the convoy, I nevertheless made four captures, between the 9th and 15th of June.

Being now in the lat. of 46 N. and long 28 W. I determined on going into the North Sea, and accordingly shaped a course that afforded a prospect of falling in with vessels bound to Newfoundland from St. George's Channel, by the way of Cape Clear, as well as others that might pass north about to the northward of Ireland: to my astonishment, however, in all this route I did not meet with a single vessel, until I made the Shetland Islands, and even off there nothing but Danish vessels trading to England under British licenses. At the time I reached the Shetland Islands, a considerable portion of my provisions and water being expended, it became necessary to replenish these, previous to determining what course to pursue next: and accordingly, for this purpose, put into North Bergen on the 27th of June; but much to my surprise and disappointment, was

not able to obtain any thing but water, there being an unusual scarcity of bread in every part of Norway, and at the time not more in Bergen than a bare sufficiency for its inhabitants for four or five weeks. This being the case, after replenishing my water I departed on the 2d of July, and stretched over towards the Orkney Islands, and from thence towards the North Cape for the purpose of intercepting a convoy of 25 or 30 sail, which it was said would leave Archangel about the middle of July under the protection of two brigs or two sloops of war; and which was further confirmed by two vessels I captured on the 13th and 18th of the same month. In this object however the enemy had the good fortune to disappoint me, by a line of battle ship and a frigate making their appearance off the North Cape on the 19th of July, just as I was in momentary expectation of meeting the convoy: on first discovering the enemy's two ships of war, not being able, owing to the haziness of the weather, to ascertain their character with precision, I stood toward them until making out what they were, I hauled by the wind on the opposite tack to avoid them; but, owing to faint, variable winds, calms, and entire day light (the sun in that lat. at that season, appearing at midnight several degrees above the horizon) they were enabled to continue the chase upwards of 30 hours; during which time, owing to different changes of the wind in their favor, they were brought quite as near to us as was desirable. At the time of meeting with the enemy's two ships, the privateer schooner Scourge, of New York, which I had fallen in with the day before, was in company; but their attention was so much engrossed by the President that they permitted the Scourge to escape without appearing to take any notice of her.

Being thus disappointed in meeting with the convoy, and a still further portion of my provisions being expended, I determined to proceed to a more westerly station, & accordingly steered out to gain the direction of the trade passing out of and into the Irish Channel. In this position between the 25th of July and 2d of August, I made three captures, when finding that the enemy had a superior force in that vicinity, I found it expedient to change my ground; and after taking a circuit round Ireland, and getting into the latitude of Cape Clear, near to which I made two more captures, and by the latter one found that the Bellerophon 74 and Hyperion frigate were on the eastern part of the Bank, and only a few miles to the Westward of me; I however did not fall in with them. From the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, to which I had beat all the way from the N. W. coast of Ireland (the wind having prevailed, without intermission, from the 1st of August to the middle of Sept. from west to south-west) I steered for the United States, without seeing a single vessel of any kind until the 23d of the present month, being near the south Shoal of Nantucket, I met with a Swedish Brig and an American cartel (the Russian ship Hoffnung) from London, bound to New Bedford.

By this time my provisions, and particularly bread, was so nearly consumed as to make it indispensably necessary that I should put into the first convenient port after gaining the requisite information of the disposition of the enemy's cruisers as could enable me to steer clear of a superior force; and this I was enabled to do in a manner which I shall communicate in another letter. On the 23d inst. I captured his Britannic majesty's schr. High Flyer, (tender to admiral Warren) with which vessel I now have to inform you of my arrival at this port.

Annexed is a list of vessels captured and destroyed, in which were made 271 prisoners. I have now, however, only 35 prisoners on board having sent to England, on parole 78 in the Duke of Montrose, 76 in the Greenland ship Eliza Swan, and 62 in the barque Lion, of Liverpool.

During my cruize, altho' I have not had it in my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have nevertheless rendered essential service to my country, I hope, by harassing the enemy's commerce, and employing to his disadvantage more than a dozen times the force of a single frigate.

My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the U. States, from being nearly five months at sea, and living the last three months of that time upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure I acquaint you that they are all in better health than might be expected, altho' you may well suppose that their scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their strength or appearance.

The High Flyer was commanded by Lieut. Hutchinson, second of the St. Dominick. She is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, and would make an excellent light cruiser, provided the government have occasion for a vessel of her description.

Just at the moment of closing my letter, a newspaper has been handed me, containing capt. Broke's challenge to my late gallant friend, capt. Lawrence, in which he mentions with considerable emphasis the pains he had taken to meet the President and Congress with the Shannon and Tenedos.

It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of capt. Broke's observations than to say, that it was his disposition, his conduct was so glaringly opposite as to authorize a very contrary belief. Relative to captain Broke, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a sufficient reason to prevent his re-assuming the command of the Shannon at a future day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JNO. RODGERS.

The Honorable William Jones,

Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

List of Vessels captured and destroyed.

6th of June, brig Kitty, of Greenock, Robert Love, master, of 2 guns and 11 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Alicante, (Spain) with a cargo of codfish. Ordered her for France.

10th June, packet brig Duke of Montrose, A. G. Blewett, commander, of 12 guns and 34 men, from Falmouth, bound to Halifax. Sent her to England as a cartel, with 78 prisoners.

11th June, Letter of Marque Brig Maria, of Port Glasgow, (Scotland) John Rald Master, of 14 guns and 35 men, from Newfoundland bound to Spain, with a cargo of cod fish: ordered her for France.

12th June, Schr. Falcon, of Guernsey, John Maw, or Master, of 2 guns and 10 men, from Newfoundland bound to Spain, with a cargo of cod fish: ordered her for France.

July 12, Brig Jean and Ann, of Salt Coats, Robert Caldwell master, from Cork bound to Archangel, in ballast, took out her crew and sunk her.

July 18, Brig Daphne, of Whitby, William Gales master, of 2 guns and 9 men, from South Shields bound to Archangel, in ballast: took out her crew and sunk her.

July 24, Ship Eliza Swan, of Montrose, John Young master, of 8 guns and 48 men, from a Greenland whaling voyage, bound to Montrose with fish blubber, ransomed her for 3000 pounds sterling.

July 29. Brig Albert, of Peterhead, George Shand master, from Archangel, bound to Oporto (via England) with a cargo of pitch and tar: took out the crew and burnt her.

August 2. Barque Lion, of Liverpool, Thomas Hawkins master, of 8 guns and 25 men, from Greenland, whaling voyage bound to Liverpool, with fish blubber: ransomed her for 3000 pounds sterling.

August 3. Hermaphrodite brig Shannon, of St. Kitts, John Perkins Master, from St. Kitts bound to London, with a cargo of rum, sugar and molasses: ordered her for the United States.

Sept. 9. Brig Fly, of Bermuda, James Bowey master, of 6 guns and 9 men, from Jamaica bound to London, with a cargo of coffee: ordered her to the United States.

Sept. 23. His Britannic Majesty's Schooner High Flyer, Lieut. George Hutchison commander, of 5 guns, 5 officers, and 34 men.

NEW-YORK, Sept.

A beautiful Launch; Yesterday about twelve o'clock, the U. S. Sloop of War *Peacock* (one of the handsomest vessels ever built in this port) was launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Adam & Noah Brown. She descended majestically into her destined element, amidst the plaudits of many thousand male and female spectators, without the occurrence of the smallest accident.

The *Peacock* is to mount 24 guns, (22 of them 32 pound carronades and 2 long eighteens) and is to be commanded by Capt. Warrington.

We understand it is not ninety days since the architects laid the keel of the above vessel.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 21.

On Saturday last was launched from Merrill's ship yard, the United States' sloop of war *Wasp*. She moved into her destined element in majestic style. She is pierced for 22 guns, and is rated a 20 gun ship. In point of model and workmanship we presume she will not suffer by comparison with either of the others of her class built or building in pursuance of the late act of congress. We understand she is to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch.

ANOTHER NAVAL CHALLENGE.

We have before us a letter from one of the crew of the United States brig *Enterprise*, which states that she had received and accepted a challenge from H. B. M. brig *Yeung Emulous*. The *Enterprise* is repairing and the battle to be fought in 30 days from the receipt of the challenge, which was on the 18th September.—*Dem. Press.*

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.

The capture of the schooner *Highflyer*, of 5 guns, by Com. Rodgers, was very extraordinary. On making the schooner to the southward of Nantucket Shoals, she hoisted the private British signal, which was answered by Com. Rodgers, and fortunately proved the private British signal of that day. Upon seeing this, *Highflyer* came immediately to him. Com. Rodgers ordered one of his officers to dress in a British uniform, and manned out a boat and boarded him. The lieutenant of the schooner did not wait to be boarded, but manned his own boat and boarded the President, supposing the President to be a British frigate. The British lieutenant was on board for some time before he discovered his mistake. The officer that boarded the schooner, from the President, asked the officer left in charge of the schooner for his private signals and instructions, which were immediately handed to him; by this stratagem, Commodore Rodgers has obtained possession of the British Private Signals, and Ad. Warren's Instructions. On examining Admiral Warren's Instructions, Com. Rodgers discovered the number of British squadrons stationed on the American coast—their force and relative position—with pointed instructions to all of them if possible to capture the President.

Postponed Sale.

The Building Lots, and the House & Lot

advertised to be sold on Saturday last, and postponed on account of bad weather, will be sold at three o'clock on the afternoon of TO-MORROW,

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Oct. 19, 1813.

For Sale,

On a short credit, an Invoice of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

Amounting to between 4, and \$5000, at a very small advance. Apply at the Commission Store of

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Oct. 19, 1813

Hamilton Morrison

INTENDS opening his evening school on Monday the 25th of October, at his school house on Main street. Evenings of tuition, will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. His terms are three dollars per quarter, for each scholar—one dollar of which is to be paid in advance—the teacher finding fire-wood, candles, pen and ink.

October 18, 1813. 42—2t.

N. B. No scholar will be received from any tradesmen, without a note from his master.

Sale at Vendue.

ON Saturday the 30th day of October, 1813, on the farm of Mrs. Russell, one mile east of Lexington, and opposite Mr. Henry Clay's—will be sold, my stock of HORSES, a WATSON and TEAM, about thirty head of CATTLE—among them, some good Milch Cows; ten or fifteen tons of Hay, and several stacks of Oats and Rye, and a quantity of Hemp; the farming Utensils, &c. The farm will be leased for six years, and possession given immediately after the sale. The terms of sale will be six months credit for all sums over ten dollars; negotiable endorsed notes, will be required from the purchasers, the sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN FISHER.

REMOVAL.

DR. RICHARDSON's shop is removed to the small Red House on Mill street between Main and short streets, a few doors below A. Richardson's silver smith shop.

October 13, 1813.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LXINGTON,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1813.

We call the attention of our fellow citizens to the following vote in the Senate of the U. States. The question is, "shall the president be authorised to occupy and hold all that part of West Florida east of the Perdido, and the whole or any part of East Florida, including Amelia Island?"

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Magruder, Posey, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varum, Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Campbell, of Ohio, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lieb, Loyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York—19.

This vote was taken the 2d of February, 1813.

In consequence of this bill's failing in the Senate our south western frontier is now suffering. We have already lost hundreds of lives—and its failure perhaps will yet cause us to expend millions of money. Advocates of senatorial independence and infallibility, where will your doctrine send us!

THE TORIES ALARMED!

By the eastern prints, we learn that the disciples of the prophets, DWIGHT & PARISH, at Newburyport, (Mas.) TOLLED the church bells in sorrow, when they heard of Commodore Perry's Victory on lake Erie. The news made them tremble for the "bulwark of their religion."

The disciples of Dwight and Parish will doubtless ring the church bells with a merry peal, when they hear of the dreadful massacre of our fellow citizens, by the Creek Indians, at fort Mims, instigated by the Creek Prophet, equal in villany to any eastern Prophet.

Proctor on his retreat from Malden and Sandwich, carried with him most of the male inhabitants, able to bear arms, leaving the women to the mercy of the conquerors. The enemy must estimate our humanity at a much higher rate, than they do their own; notwithstanding they have compared the Kentuckians to savages. By this very act they acknowledge themselves more savage, than their red savage allies. Who will henceforth defend the British and rejoice in their success? None but the DWIGHTS and PARISHES of New England.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Ky. Gaz.

"SANDWICH, U. CANADA, Sept. 30th, 1813.

"I visited Detroit to day, and there saw the pleasure which animated every countenance on the occasion. Our troops were saluted at their landing with bursts of acclamation. The inhabitants had been subjected to the caprice of tyrants of the worst kind—their property at the disposal of British and savages—a look, the bare mention of a rumour unfavourable to the powers that existed, or the slightest interference in favour of their unfortunate countrymen in captivity—either of these circumstances, subjected them to imprisonment in the guard house or the dungeon, or to banishment from their homes, or to other severities of a like, or worse nature. Living as they had before done under a government which protected them from every kind of oppression, they could not fail to have been joyful on this occasion. When our troops landed on the shore, 600 Indians were encamped at the back of the town, most of whom were employed in cooking victuals and jirking beef, in such quantities, as to furnish some days supply to M'Arthur's brigade, which first crossed the river, and which in their haste to retreat, they left in their camp. Some time after our troops landed there we saw a number about the houses on the opposite shore—but a few discharges of cannon from the Scorpion sloop of war dispersed them. Still they are in the neighborhood of this town and Detroit—about the latter place is considerable numbers. Some have sent in flags of truce—some are said to be disposed to take a neutral position, and most of them, are said to be dispersing in the woods.

"The country on this side the river pretty generally contained its usual inhabitants—but I believe most of the people hid, and yet hide their most valuable effects, though the most of them admit we have relieved them from a most intolerable set of oppressors in the Indians. Some express their joy at the exchange, whilst others are reserved and say but little. I believe however, that if they were certain the country would not be given up on a treaty of peace, there would be very few dissatisfied men.—The country is pretty well exhausted of provisions; of all foreign articles, there is a great scarcity. Brother Jonathan, however, begins to visit us from Cleveland; and we expect more of his assistance in the same way.

"Never was there a set of men together, who has more cheerfully done their duty, than those under Shelby, when service was desired of them. Some officers here who have served before, say they have not served with so orderly a militia.

By a letter which the editors received from Pass Christian, dated Sept. 17th, 1813. They are informed that Gen. Flournoy and Com. Shaw were to set out from that place, the next day, for the Mobile. The general had received information that a British vessel had just arrived at Pensacola, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and two Seminole Indian chiefs, who hold the rank of BARBARIEN GENERALS in the British service. Gen. Flournoy had ordered the regular forces in that quarter with the 5d regiment, to the Mobile;

fully determined to defend that place to the last against any force however formidable.

The forces of Gen. Flournoy, united with those from Tennessee and Georgia, will be fully adequate to conquer, and if necessary, to exterminate the Creek Indians and to seize at once upon East Florida, and that part of West Florida, east of the Perdido river.

FOR THE "GAZETTE."

I discover by the last paper, that our Bible Society is under way. Understanding it is the duty of this benevolent institution, to distribute Bibles and Testaments to those ignorant unchristian heathens and infidels, who have not been blessed with the instruction of those divine books, I do most devoutly pray the officers of this society, to send one plainly printed copy of these books, to the PRINCE REGENT of Great Britain. My reason for this, is, that I wish to see that blood-thirsty tyrant instructed in lessons of justice, humanity and piety, and thereby induce him to cease burning our towns, massacring our wounded prisoners and violating helpless innocence.

Our Bible Society will surely take my advice and endeavour to christianize this depraved infidel and heathen.

This disturber of the peace of all nations—this man who deserves to be considered an out law by all civilized societies, certainly never read the Bible or Testament; and must live in a country where neither of them were ever heard of.

PHILANTHROPIST.

COMMUNICATION.

Our Navy compared with that of the enemy has an advantage superior to all others, which ensures us success, and which will create a fleet upon better terms than are in the power of any other nation on the earth. It is the faculty of our ships growing larger after a battle, and of the enemy's growing smaller.

It would not be surprising if in a short time, since it is seen that our frigates have grown to 74's, our little Cock-Boats should saucily become frigates, and that the British should have to race a frigate to fight one of our brigs. To erase their disgrace they have razed their ships—to raise themselves to true dignity, they must quit official lying.

Latest Intelligence.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PROCTOR'S ARMY CAPTURED!!

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers some of the particulars of the capture and total discomfiture of Proctor's army, by the troops under Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby.

The only person named as being wounded or injured in the action, that we have yet heard of, is Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whose regiment bore and maintained with Kentucky gallantry, the chief and hottest of the action. The colonel, we learn, received three wounds; it is hoped that they are not dangerous.

Cols. Evans and Warburton, and Majors Muir and Chambers, were taken prisoners with about 300 British regulars, a quantity of baggage, 6 pieces of cannon, 3 ships burnt, and 3 gun-boats captured with arms and military stores.

We learn that it was the Kentucky militia alone who fought this action.

Extract from W. T. Barry, esq. to the Editors.

"BATTLE GROUNDS, 5th October

"Near the Moravian Towns, Upper Canada, upon the river Thames, we have fought a decisive battle against the combined forces of the British & Indians, and are victorious. The number of killed and wounded on either side is not yet ascertained. Col. Johnson's regiment covered itself with glory—the colonel is wounded, but I hope not dangerously. The Kentuckians have done honor to their state and maintained its character for bravery."

Extract of a Letter from J. J. CRITTENDEN,

Esq. to the PRINTER of the REPORTER, dated

"Camp on the River Thames, 80 miles

from Sandwich, October 5, 1813.

"DEAR SIR—We have this moment gained a complete victory over the British and Indians. The killed and wounded on our part is not yet ascertained, but is certainly very considerable. We have killed and taken the whole of the British, amounting to about 300 regular force. Colonels Evans and Warburton, and Majors Muir and Chambers, are among the prisoners. Col. Richard M. Johnson received a wound, not considered dangerous. The Governor is safe. He braved every danger; was always in the hottest of the battle. On our march we have forced the enemy to burn some of the reliques of their fleet, which they had brought up the River Thames, and have taken the residue, loaded with a great quantity of arms and military stores. The British colours no longer wave in this part of Upper Canada, nor have they one yard of canvas on Lake Erie or its waters.

"Yours, &c.
"JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

"P. S. I believe we have not had a single officer killed. It is said Tecumseh is killed."

From the Scioto Gazette, Extra.

CHILLICOTHE, October 15, 1813.

By the express mail, which arrived last night, the Editor received the following letter from Gen. M'Arthur. The exhilarating news contained therein gave to every American breast the most sincere pleasure. The town was splendidly illuminated, and nothing appeared to weaken our enjoyment of this great victory but an awful anxiety for the fate of Chauncey and the Ontario fleet.

Detroit, October 6, 1813.

DEAR SIR—You have no doubt heard ere this, that the British forces retreated from Malden and this place before our army arrived, and that they had burned all the public buildings, &c. On the arrival of the army at Sandwich, my Brigade was ordered across the river to disperse some Indians who were pillaging the town, and to take possession.

General Harrison, with the rest of the army, pursued Proctor, whose force consisted of between 4 and 500 regulars, and from 8 to 1200 Indians, who had three days start of our army. Col. Johnson's mounted regiment crossed the river at this place on the 1st instant, and joined General Harrison. I have this moment heard from General Harrison he pursued Gen. Proctor's army 85 miles before he overtook the main body, which was on last evening. He killed and made prisoners the whole of the British force, except Gen. Proctor, and destroyed a considerable number of Indians. General Tecumseh is said to be among the dead. The few vessels which the British had left,

have fallen into our hands. These vessels were run up in the river Trenché and set on fire; but our people arrived before they were burnt and saved all but one of them.

The Ottoways, Chippaways, Potawatomics, Miami and Kickapoo, have come in and sued for peace, since Gen. Harrison left Detroit, and I have agreed to spare them for the present, on condition that they take up the Tomahawk with us, and strike all our enemies, whether British or Indians. The war in this quarter, I presume, will soon be at an end.

Respectfully yours, &c.
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"Head-quarters, Fort George, Sept. 29, 1813.

"I enclose you a letter from commodore Chauncey, which he put into my hands the day before yesterday, and beg leave to add the following brief but interesting detail.

"The commodore entered this port on the 24th inst. with his squadron. On the 25th we received satisfactory information direct from York, that on the day of the commodore's arrival here (Friday the 24th) the British squadron was on the opposite coast. This communication being made to the Com. he promptly ascertained the fact to his satisfaction, and on the 27th in the evening left port in quest of his antagonist. Yesterday morning his squadron was descried near mid channel, between this place and York, standing for the latter place, and about noon we discovered by the smoke in which his vessels were occasionally enveloped, that he was closely engaged and had the wind of the enemy, who were scarcely discernable. We could, however, with the aid of our glasses distinctly perceive that the British squadron was forced to leeward towards the head of the lake; and the action continued without intermission until we lost sight of the sternmost of our vessels about 3 o'clock P. M. The issue must therefore have been decisive, because the breeze freshened, without any change in its direction, and the narrowness of the lake made it impossible for the vanquished party to escape by any manœuvre.

"I have no doubt the victory is ours, but am apprehensive it has cost us dear; since the batteries of the enemy were superior to those of our squadron, and the British commander is an officer not only of desperate resolution but of great naval skill.

"If commodore Chauncey has survived, which I implore Heaven may be the case, we shall behold him mantled with glory, as his ship was yesterday beheld wrapt in the flame and smoke of her batteries."

A Postscript to the above letter dated late in the evening, says "A flag was sent to the British camp on the Lake last evening; the receiving officer acknowledged we had the wind and observed that a vessel had been dismasted; this was observed from the heights of Lewistown also, and it is believed it was the Royal George, by the Pike.—A vessel supposed to be the Wolf, bore up to the relief of the crippled ship, and engaged the Pike, and they went out of sight covered with smoke, and apparently about to board."

Sept. 29th, 8 o'clock, P. M. We have not as yet heard from Chauncey; the utmost does not exceed 50 miles to the end of the Bay—but the wind is still adverse. I begin to fear his victory may have cost too much—I have sent out several small craft to look for him; but the sea which is running has forced them back. It was visible the PIKE bore the brunt of the engagement."

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 9.

DISAPPOINTMENT ON DISAPPOINTMENT. The reader may well conceive our chagrin, in the present high wrought state of public feeling, at not receiving any news of the result of the battle on Lake Ontario. The Express Mail which arrived yesterday from Buffalo, brought neither letter nor paper, addressed to this city. We are therefore completely in the dark. The mail from Buffalo arrives next on Sunday. Till that time we can only recommend to our readers to exercise a Job-like patience.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, have arrived at St. Petersburg.

Several hundred Indians from the frontier of N. York, have joined the American army at fort George. The chief of the militia ordered from N. York, have arrived at the lines. Gen. Hampton, after amusing the enemy with a feint upon Montreal—turned short round and directed his march to Kingston.

A floating battery built at Oswego, has been lately sunk in a gale, in an attempt to take it to Sackett's Harbor—the loss is estimated at \$2000.

The common council of the city of Albany have voted the freedom of that city, and an elegant sword to Com. Perry.

The legislature of S. Carolina, convened at Columbia on the 15th ult. agreeably to the proclamation of Gov. Alston. It appears from the governor's message, that his sole object in convening the legislature, was to revive and amend the Militia Laws, and to provide for probable events growing out of the war. He recommends the establishment of a manufactory of arms.

Commodore PERRY has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the navy of the United States.

Gen. Armstrong has employed for the service of the U. States, all the water craft and boats on Lake Ontario, from fort George to Sackett's Harbor. The most active operations are going on at the latter place, indicative of offensive measures.

The legislature of Tennessee have before them, a bill to prevent duelling. It excludes a person fighting a duel or his friend from holding any public office under the state. It

likewise inflicts the same punishment on any one who challenges another, or the person bearing the challenge. An act suspending all proceedings at law against the militia of that state, whilst in actual service, has passed the legislature of Tennessee.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Oct. 5.

Latest accounts from the northern army, are to Wednesday last. The army was then encamped at the Four Corners, (so called) Chatauge, forty miles west of Champlain.

Com. M'Donough, we understand, has sent a challenge by a flag, to Com. Steele, the British commander on lake Champlain, to come out and fight him.

The third Brigade of the northern division of the militia of the State of Vermont, arrived at this post on Saturday and Sunday last. On Wednesday the Brigade was reviewed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Same day the first and second regiments left town for Cumberland Head. The third regiment marched yesterday to join the Brigade.

On Sunday last fifteen hundred militia of the State of New York left Cumberland Head, to join the northern army.—*Lar. Cent.*

FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 28.

We are indebted to captain Reed, (who arrived at New-Bedford in the carrier) for English papers to the 9th of Aug.

The French papers mention that gen. Dearborn had committed to close custody 27 Englishmen, to retaliate for naturalized British subjects which were punished by England for being caught in the American service.

Between 5 and 6000 troops were sent from England in July, to reinforce lord Wellington; and a naval expedition against Bayonne was talked of.

By the last accounts it was made certain that the French gen. Suchet had not joined Soult with his army. If he had, he must have evacuated the South of Spain, and left the contiguous parts of France almost defenceless. He would also have left the Anglo-Spanish army under lord Bentinck at liberty to have joined Wellington, or to have made inroads on the French territory.

It was reported in England, that 12 frigates at Brest, and 5 in other ports, were fitting for America.

LONDON, July 19.

Frigate Congress.—The Diana, Thompson, from Buenos Ayres, to London; the Jane, Mofels, names unknown, have been taken by Congress, American frigate, and destroyed, except the former, which was given up to the crew, after being dismantled, and great part of her cargo thrown overboard. She arrived at Grenada, 3d ult. The Jane was captured on the 19th May, in lat. 24, lon. 40.

At Woolwich the utmost activity pervades every department of the navy, in the building and expediting the outfit of frigates of a superior class. She Achbar, built in India of teak, has been fitted out on an entire new plan, and carries 64 guns of very heavy metal; & several large frigates built of fir, have been and are fitted out and dispatched from the river.

FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

Boston, October 2.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing letter of marque brig Argus, capt. Parsons, in 37 days from Nantz.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Foster, a passenger, for a perusal of a full file of the Paris Monitor, from the 30th July to the 21st August.

In none of these official Gazettes in August do we find a single word of the proceedings of the congress at Prague; nor one word on the subject of our envoys in Russia, or of the Russian Mediation.

With respect to the relations between France and Austria, there is not a single indication of amity or good understanding. Added to this, we learn, that letters were received in Nantz, from Paris, dated from the 18th to the 21st August, which expressly stated that Austria had joined the allies; and that she had 200,000 infantry, and 80,000 cavalry (these numbers we think are exaggerated) ready to take the field.—*Centinel.*

Sales at Auction.

AUCTION OF HOUSES & LOTS ON SATURDAY.

The 23d October, will be sold at Auction, on the premises.

Twenty-seven Lots.

With several houses, lying on Mulberry street, Fourth street and a new street, to be opened between Fourth and Fifth streets. Terms—six, twelve and eighteen months credit. The plan of the above lots may be seen at the auction store.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, October 16, 1813.

ALL persons having any unsettled business with either of the estates of Abijah Brooks or Jacob Constant, late of Clarke county, dec. are requested to come forward and adjust the same—those having legal demands will receive payment, and those indebted to either will be so good as to pay off their dues respectively as further indulgence cannot be given.

THO. SCOTT, Adm'r.

near Strode's road,

October 8, 1813.

To Rent.

THE subscriber will rent his House, Store and Cellar—as also a Coach-House and Stable if required: the occupant can have the stock on hand, on a credit by giving negotiable paper with a good indorser.—For further particulars enquire at the said house.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, October 15, 1813.

Stall fed Bees.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase about 200 STALL FED BEEVES of the first quality—he will receive them about the first of January next and give 4 dollars per 100 for the neat beef on foot.

JAMES MORRISON,

N. A. Ky.

Lexington, Oct. 13, 1813.

A Reward

WILL be given to the person who may have taken up a likely McKiny Roan Mare with a saddle, which escaped from the subscriber's boy in Lexington, on the 15th instant.

The above mare is upwards of 14 hands high, 4 years old, and has left a young colt at my farm.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

October 19, 1813.

bon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-1f

Dr. John Todd,
H^{AVING} returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of *MEDICINE* and *SURGARY*.
His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office. 18-1f

Boarding.
PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert M^cGowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owings.
Lexington, September 13 1815.